FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

35,000 Spanish Cigars.

A CHOICE article, warranted to be genuine. Just received and for sale by
H. L. MYROVER.
February 26. 34-4w.

HERD'S GRASS SEED, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
Feb. 27. 34-3w.

35 HHDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, Just received and for sale by
D. B. ROBINSON & CO., Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26, 1839. 34-6w

40 BAGS prime green new crop Rio COFFEE, 12 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR, Received per Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 26, 1839. 34tf

MANAGER'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Virginia.

RICH AND SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZES:
80,000 Dollars!
$25,000! $20,000! $15,000!

Alexandria Lottery,
CLASS NO. TWO FOR 1839,
To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. positively on Saturday 20th April, 1839.

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES:

1 Splendid Prize of	80,000	Dollars.
1 Prize of	25,000	Dollars.
1 do.	20,000	Dollars.
1 do.	15,000	Dollars.
1 do.	10,000	Dollars.
1 do.	9,000	Dollars.
1 do.	8,000	Dollars.
1 do.	7,500	Dollars.
1 do.	7,016	Dollars.
2 Prizes of	5,000	Dollars.
3 do.	4,000	Dollars.
4 do.	3,000	Dollars.
5 do.	2,500	Dollars.
10 do.	2,000	Dollars.
20 do.	1,500	Dollars.
50 do.	1,000	Dollars.
50 do.	750	Dollars.
133 do.	500	Dollars.

Besides Prizes of $250. $200. $150, $100, $80, $60, $50, $40, and lowest Prize $20.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

☞Tickets only $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $260
Do. do. 26 Half do. 130
Do. do. 26 Quarter do. 65
Do. do. 26 Eighth do. 32 50

☞Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and those who order from us, may rely upon having the Drawing sent them immediately after it is over. Send orders early and address
D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS, *Richmond, Va.*
February 27, 1839. 34-5wks. pd.

Strayed

FROM our enclosure about ten miles from this place, on the 9th instant, a BLACK MARE, about fifteen hands high, a good and natural trotter, and when out of the stable is only caught with much difficulty, she has a large bushy tail, and we think she is six years old this Spring. Also, Strayed at the same time, an IRON GRAY HORSE, from thirteen to fourteen hands high, the cap of one hip knocked off, think it is the right one, age not known. Whoever will return them to J. S Stinemetz, Esq of Cheraw, or give information where they or either of them can be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.
McLEAN & SALTMARSH.
Cheraw, S. C., February 23, 1839. 34tf

Just received and for sale at my Auction Store,
20 CASKS CHEESE.
In transit,
20 hhds. prime Attakapas SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
February 27, 1839. 34tf

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others. ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.
E. J. HALE.
Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
July 25, 1838.

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.
Also, in Store, at very low prices,—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.
W. McL. McKAY.
October 9, 1838. 14tf

COFFEE.

50 BAGS prime new crop Rio COFFEE, just received, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Jan 30. 30tf

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,
(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Soap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.

MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as *52l* Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Luzborough, and is full sister to Julia, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners

Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf-man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Bellwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G g d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Cetus, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.

FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse. SAMUEL MIMS.
January, 1839. 31-5w

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.
March, 1839.

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.

NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posperity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.

It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed *Externally* in the following complaints.

For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.

All Swellings.—Reducing them in a few hours

Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.

Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.

Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.

All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.

Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.

Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."

THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful

We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.

CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents.*

SOLOMON HAYS.

TO EDITORS, &c—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO, Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, and by M R WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.

IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.

The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl st., where the article is sold.

SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.

THE proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this trouble some and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M R WILLKINGS Fayetteville N C.

HEADACHE.

DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.

The extraordinary reputation that Dr Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, General agents for America.

E SPOHN, M D

For sale by
M R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N C

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at No. 2. Fletcher Street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N C.

BALDNESS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to a void the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st
H. McCURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.

It will certainly raise the virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

CAUTION—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

DANDRUFF & BALDNESS.
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

DANDRUFF AND BALDNESS.—The article named above is a chemical combination of such ingredients as have proved themselves efficacious in assisting the natural growth of the human hair, and removing all obstacles to its perfect development. In commending this article to the particular notice of a discerning public, the proprietor is but recapitulating the oft expressed sentiments of the many hundreds, who have successfully tested its efficacy and wonderful qualities—this compound having acquired for itself a character for singular merit and value. It is used by ladies and gentlemen generally, to keep the Hair moist and beautiful, and the head free from Dandruff, which it does most perfectly, and thus prevents baldness.

CAUTION—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balsam of Columbia has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, &c

For sale, wholesale or retail, by COMSTOCK & CO, 2 Fulton st. near Maiden Lane 1 door from Pearl st. and by M R. WILLKINGS. Fayetteville N. C. 28-1Y

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens: The Resolutions, passed by the General Assembly at its late session, conveying instructions to our Senators on various questions which are agitating the country, embrace principles on a correct understanding of which depend the prosperity and freedom of your country. I cannot flatter myself with the belief that any new light can be added to the already blaze of argument which has been elicited by the discussion of these subjects from some of the first intellects of the nation. But however *fatiguing* it may be, it is never unprofitable to recur to fundamental principles. Indeed it is enjoined by the very nature of our institutions; and let none calculate on evading the responsibility which a disregard of this injunction places them under, both to their ancestors and to posterity. The transactions of the last ten years should be kept constantly before your minds. You should be daily, yea, hourly reminded of the astounding doctrines which have been advanced by those in power; the tendency they have to increase Executive influence and patronage; to steal from the States their legitimate powers; and to excite amongst the people a deep prejudice against all the means and avenues to wealth, virtue and intelligence—which will ultimately root up the very foundations of society, and introduce that spirit of discord which deluged the fairest portions of France with the blood of her own citizens. I would solicit your candid attention whilst I endeavor to place the principles of these Resolutions in their true light.

The first of the series alleges that "*the expunging resolution was a palpable violation of the plain letter of the constitution, and an act of party servility calculated to degrade the character of the Senate.*" It may be proper for the correct understanding of this dispute between the two political parties, to recur to some of the acts of the past administration. It will be recollected that in 1833 Gen. Jackson, in his zeal to demolish, at all hazards, the Bank of the United States, required Mr. Duane, then Secretary of State, to remove therefrom the deposits, which, by act of Congress, had been placed in the Bank; which act gave the Secretary, and *him alone*, the power to remove them.

Mr. Duane refused to obey the requisitions of the President, who, finding that his Secretary was composed of too substantial stuff to become his mere instrument, stripped him of his robes of office, and placed them on another, who soon found that the highest virtue lay in a willing compliance with the will and wishes of his master. Mr. Taney, on the 1st of October, 1833, removed the Deposits—under whose direction, and for whose gratification, can be easily discovered from the paper read by the President to his cabinet on the 18th of September previous. This document declares expressly "*that this measure is the President's, that HE assumed the responsibility,*—and that the first day of October is named BY HIM as a proper time for its execution." Under a belief that the President had transcended his legal and constitutional powers, the Senate, after a long discussion, passed, on the 28th of May 1834, a resolution declaratory of that belief. It is useless to enter into the arguments which were urged in defence of the charges in the Resolution. Suffice it to say, that it was the object of the framers of the constitution to keep the purse and the sword separate and distinct. They looked with great jealousy on their union, being well convinced that it had proved, in all countries, the greatest and most inveterate enemy of freedom. They knew that to grant to the President, who was, by the fundamental law, made the commander in chief of the army, the control of the revenue even in the most indirect way, would be giving him the power to attack, and perhaps successfully, the liberties of the people. Under the principles avowed by the President in his cabinet paper, and under the process then used to abduct the Deposites from the Bank, the public money was under the direct control of the Executive; and the interposition of the Secretary, who could be removed at *his* pleasure on refusal to deliver to *him* the public purse, or to dispose of the contents thereof as he might direct, is a mere device to gull the people—to keep the appearance—the mere shadow of a Republic, when the substance had been given up into the hands of the master, who had the means, though he may have had no inducement to become a tyrant. The law gave the Secretary, *and the Secretary alone*, the right to remove the Deposites. But who did it? The Secretary! The President told you *not*, but that *he* assumed the responsibility, and that on *his* shoulders must fall the consequences.

Here, then, is the exercise of control over an officer, made independent by the law and by the constitution, from the nature of the duties he has to perform—a control which makes the officer a mere tool, destitute of that freedom of action which is necessary to a faithful discharge of his official duties. Suppose the Secretary had been impeached: could he have pleaded the order of the President in bar thereof? If the President have a constitutional or legal control over him, he could have done it; and if so, why, it is ridiculous to talk about the power of impeachment, and there is no protection for the public revenue but the arbitrary will of the Executive.

But the power of the Senate to pass the Resolution of the 28th of May, 1834, was denied, even admitting he had transcended his constitutional bounds in regard to the revenue. This question deserves some examination; for on it are based the reasons for passing the resolution which blurred, blotted, and disfigured the records of the Senate.

If I understand the principles of our Government correctly, the Senate, in respect to its powers, is threefold.—It may hear and determine impeachments, and so far it is judicial in its functions. It is made the advisor of the President in the appointment of officers, and is so far Executive: and it possesses at the same time, all the ordinary powers of legislative bodies. The Senate did nothing more in passing the Resolution of the 28th of May than the Legislatures of this State and all the States have done from the first foundation of the Government. Has the right of the Legislature to express an opinion as to the conduct of one of the officers of the Government ever been denied? If we desire precedents for this right, they can be found in the history of all legislative bodies—in that of the British Parliament, of the State Legislatures, and of the Senate itself. The Panama Mission affords a case strikingly in point. Governor Branch introduced a Resolution in the Senate of the United States, denying the President certain powers which he had claimed and exercised, and declaring "*that last a silent acquiescence in such doctrines, on the part of the Senate, should be drawn into precedent, therefore resolved that the President possesses no such power or right so claimed by him.*" No one thought of denying to the Senate, a right to pass such a resolution. It was conceded by all. In what material respect, then, does this resolution differ from that of the 28th of May, 1834? By it certain powers are denied to the President, which he had exercised, thereby implying that he had transcended those which had been granted him. That of the 28th of May did nothing more. It impeached no motive and sought not to criminate the intention of the Executive.

But I place the right of the Senate to pass such a resolution on higher grounds—far above, and independent of all precedent. It is a right inherent in, and appertaining to every legislative body—a right of self defence, which is necessary for its very existence.—The legislative branch of every Government is guaranteed certain privileges. Of what avail are these privileges without the power to protect them? Are they not nugatory without it? The Constitution declares that "all legislation shall be vested in a Congress of the United States." Suppose the President denies this, and claims for himself a part of the legislative power belonging to Congress, must the Senate and House sit mute and trembling, deprived of the right, even to protest against such a claim? "Each House shall have the right to judge of the qualification of its own members," says the Constitution Should the Executive attempt to deprive them of this right, must they say nothing? Can they not even announce to the people that he is attempting to usurp power!—Should the House of Representatives become the servile tool of the Executive, what protection will be left the Senate? *They* would refuse to impeach, and the Senate, according to the doctrine contended for, would have to remain motionless—cowardly motionless, and see itself stripped of its powers one after another, until it would become the very scoff of the nation. But the doctrine leads to yet more dangerous and threatening consequences. It has been the desire of the friends of constitutional liberty, in all ages and countries, to inspire the representative with vigilance. They have endeavored to frame legislative bodies with powers suited to this end. What, then, may be the result of depriving the Senate and House of the privilege to warn the people on the approach of danger!—The Constitution guarantees to each State a republican form of Government. Senators are the direct delegates of the States. Should the President under the influence of a daring ambition attempt to wrest from the States this sacred right, must the Senate remain silent! or, would it not be their duty to call on the people, "trumpet tongued," to come to their rescue!

What was the conduct of the British Parliament when James the 2nd claimed the exorbitant privilege of *dispensation*, by which Catholics were absolved from the test oath required by law to be taken? They boldly and manfully resisted this claim on the part of the King, denounced his usurpation, and called on the people for aid. Yet no one ever thought of condemning the Parliament for this act—none ever contended they transcended their legislative functions. It was this pivot—this right of the Representative to resist the encroachments of power, and to warn their constituents of their dangerous tendency, on which the Revolution of 1688, which placed English Liberty on a solid basis, turned. Yet would any have restrained causes which produced such a Revolution?

On the 16th of January, 1837, the Senate required this resolution, of the 28th of May 1834, disapproving the conduct of the President, to be *expunged* from the Journals of that body; and in compliance therewith the Secretary did *expunge* it, by drawing *black* lines around and across it, and writing on its face "*expunged by order of the Senate.*" This, then, is the act which the resolutions passed by the Legislature pronounced "a palpable violation of the plain letter of the Constitution." In the examination of this branch of the subject, your candid attention is solicited. By the 3d paragraph of the 5th section (article 1st) of the Constitution, "each House is required *to keep* a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same." To enable us to understand the meaning of this requisition, it is proper to recur to the object of the framers of the Constitution. In a Representative Government, it is highly necessary that the constituent should be appraised of the acts of the representative—that there should be some record to which he can refer to learn what has been the course—what the conduct of his public servant. This serves as a check on the representative, and affords matter of evidence *against* him, should his conduct be reprehensible; and *for* him, should it be praiseworthy and correct. It likewise serves in many cases, as necessary evidence to establish the acts of the legislative body, under which rights and property are derived to the citizen. When this journal is published, the *printed* copies may, for a time, accomplish such purposes; but there are cases where they would fail of reaching the object of the Constitution. Should the validity of the printed copy be disputed, to what source but the original, can you resort to determine the question? Establish this right to expunge, and all the rights, both of property and life, which have been acquired under the successive legislation of Congress, are dependent on, and subject to, the caprice of any party, however corrupt, which may be able to gain the ascendancy. By what, except journals, are you to know that the requirements of the Constitution have been complied with in that legislation by which privileges are granted and rights secured? The Constitution says that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. A bill of this description, originating in the Senate, though it should have received the sanction of the President, all would admit to be null and void. How is this to be ascertained but by the journal? Permit, then, the journal to be expunged at the will of any party, and you give the power to defeat, at pleasure, any act, however important, by destroying the evidence of its having constitutionally passed Congress: and you also break down the veto power, by enabling either House to repeal a law, by the mere act of expunction. Besides, if you admit the right to *destroy*—to expunge—the right to *alter* follows of necessity. We all know that in many instances the erasure of a few words in a paragraph may not only destroy its meaning, but alter it to the reverse of what was first intended. How dangerous would such a doctrine be in the hands of a party bent on innovation! Take another illustration. The Senate has the sole power to try impeachments. Should the President, or any civil officer be impeached and acquitted, what is to prevent his being again put upon his trial, and his character jeoparded, if this right to expunge be established to the extent to which the Administration would carry it? Should he incur the displeasure of the dominant party in Congress, what is to prevent their *drawing black lines across*, or erasing entirely the verdict of acquittal, and dragging the unfortunate officer once more to the bar of public indignation? I would put another case. When a bill has passed both Houses, it cannot become a law until it receives the sanction of the Executive. If the Executive disapprove, he is to return it to the House where it originated, with his objections, which *shall* be entered at large on the journal. This, then—the recording his objections—is a right guaranteed to the Executive branch, by the express words of the Constitution. Can any one contend that a subsequent Senate or House can violate this right by expunging these objections? And further: If two thirds approve the bill on the reconsideration, despite the veto of the President, it becomes a law. "But in all such cases," says the 7th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill "*shall*" be entered on the journal of each House." Can any be so blinded by prejudice as to contend that this express command of the Constitution can be evaded—made null and void by expunging the names from the record! Again: The Constitution says "the yeas and nays of the members of either House, on any question, *shall* at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Here then is an expressly granted privilege to the one fifth to have their votes recorded. It is a right—valuable personal right. Can the majority of that, or any subsequent Senate, have these votes erased? Degraded, indeed, must that people be who would suffer rights so sacred to be invaded by the ruthless hand of party!

But let us again recur to the words of the Constitution. "Each House shall *keep* a journal," &c. What could our ancestors have meant by the expression "*shall keep?*" They were certainly good authographists, and understood the English language, perhaps, as accurately as any body of men. According to Dr. Johnson, and all the Lexicographers, to which I have had recourse, *to keep* means *to retain, to preserve, to protect, to guard.* Milton says "This charge I *keep* till my appointed day of rendering up." "She *kept* the fatal key." The scriptural quotations: "Behold I am with thee *to keep* thee," and "the Lord, *keeping* mercy for thousands," illustrate very plainly the true meaning of the word. How absurd to say that the framers of the Constitution, in requiring the Senate *to keep* a journal, implied thereby the right to defeat that very requisition, the right *to destroy!* Can it be presumed that when they enjoined upon each House to keep, retain, protect, preserve a journal, that they gave the power to blur, blot, expunge and annihilate it? If so, where will the power end? What is to prevent their expunging the whole records of the past legislation of the country—from going back to the administration of Washington, and erasing the evidence of every transaction thereof? What, we would ask, will prevent their expunging the very evidence by which the Constitution itself became the supreme law!

But, fellow citizens, to show more plainly the dangerous tendency of such a doctrine, let us bring it down to practical life. You all hold rights which are evidenced by the records of our courts. They are proof of the tenure by which your lands and other property are holden, and how foolish it is to suppose that any certainty is attached to those tenures when they can be annulled by this process of expunging! A citizen is charged with a violation of the laws of his country. He is brought before a court of competent jurisdiction, tried by a jury of his peers, and acquitted. Some tyrannical Judge, some ruffian Jeffries, gains a seat on the bench, and prompted by malice, orders the verdict to be expunged from the records of the court, and the unfortunate citizen to be again arraigned for that offence from which he had received an honorable discharge. He cannot plead the former acquittal in bar of the indictment, for the record, the only legal evidence thereof, has been erased, and not a vestige of it remains. He submits to his hard fate, and curses the weakness of that principle which is so loudly proclaimed as necessary for liberty, "that the life of the citizen shall not be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence." Who can contemplate, without horror, the awful consequences of such a practice? Is there any security for property, any protection for liberty or life? Then it behoves every patriot, every lover of the peace and order of society, every one who respects the dignity and independence of the Senate, and reveres the sacred Constitution which has been a source of so much blessings to our nation, to set his face against this most dangerous, this most damnable of all doctrines—a doctrine which strikes at the root of all our dearest rights, makes the tenures of property uncertain—character insecure—and brings the life and liberty of the citizen to the foot of any party which, by chicanery and corruption, may gain the ascendency in the councils of the nation.

The third resolution condemns the Sub-Treasury as a dangerous experiment. It is usual, fellow citizens, to denounce all those who oppose this favorite scheme of the Administration as "Bank Aristocrats," and "Bank Advocates." Now, I do not hesitate to pronounce condemnation on the system of Banking which exists in this Country. It needs reformation. But Gen. Jackson and his supporters contributed more than any men living to introduce this state of things. When he went into power, there were but about 300 Banks in the Country, with a capital of 200 millions of dollars. Now there are 700 banks, the capital of which amounts to upwards of 400 millions and a half. The administration had the ascendency in nearly every Legislature in the union, and saw its friends chartering bank after bank with millions of capital, and no voice was raised to object or to warn. Not satisfied with this, they placed the public money in numbers of these pet banks, and permitted them, yea, solicited them to extend their issues of spurious, because worthless paper money. Experiment after experiment, with distress and ruin following in their train, marked the course of those in power, and Mr. Van Buren, pledged "to follow in the footsteps," still persists after the twice condemnation of the people. It is evident that the Administration is determined on the total overthrow of the credit system, under which we have so long prospered. There never was a declaration replete with more awful threatenings, than that uttered by General Jackson and reiterated by Mr. Van Buren and his party, "that those who trade on borrowed capital *ought* to break." Credit is the link between labour and capital. It gives to labour and skill the capital of the country, and enables them to accumulate, to turn themselves to profit. If the credit system were destroyed, it would condemn a large portion of our species to poverty and wretchedness. They would be deprived of one great means of advancing their fortunes, and though the rich *might* continue rich, the poor would always be poor. Look at the operation of this policy, and say whether this idea be not correct. A mechanic, by his talent and skill, acquires a reputation in his profession. His wages are small when forced to apply himself to mere manual labour. He obtains from a friend a portion of his redundant capital, extends his business, and in a few years by using prudently and skilfully this borrowed capital, he spreads around his family all the comforts and conveniences of life. How could the mere day labourer be any thing more, without this system, which enables him to draw into his service the dead capital of the country? Take away this system of credit, and you leave him nothing but mere toil and drudgery, reduce his rate of wages, and make his condition daily worse and worse. Besides, it would be impossible to establish a metallic currency, sufficient to meet the demands of such a commercial, trading people as ours. There is, assuming the highest estimate, not more than

$80,000,000 in specie in the United States. The circulating medium demanded by the prosperity and growth of the country is upwards of four hundred millions. Abolish the credit system—draw from circulation this immense amount, resting on the good faith and credit of the country, and introduce hard money, alone, and you make a reduction in all species of property, which will bring derangement and distress never before experienced. *Then* one dollar would be worth as much as four dollars now, and the debtor who has given his note for $100 at this time, would be bound to pay $300, over and above the value for which he made himself liable.

There are various insurmountable objections to the Sub-Treasury. 1st. *It seeks the establishment of a currency for the government and Office Holders different and distinct from that of the people.* It will require upwards of $35,000,000 in specie to carry on the operations of this experiment. This specie is to be drawn from the pockets of the people and hoarded away in safes and vaults, to pay the officers of the government, when but fifty millions will be left to carry on the whole trade and business of the people. Who is so blind as not to see that this will affect, greatly affect, the credit system! There is, moreover, something else at the bottom of all this different from what the people suppose. If by introducing a purely specie currency you increase the value of money at least four fold, cannot all see whence originates this zeal of the office holders to break up the credit system! will it not increase their salaries in the same proportion! The President who is entitled to his salary of $25 000, by receiving it in hard money, under the changes which a destruction of the credit system would produce, will virtually have a salary of $100,000, and with the $25,000, will be able to purchase nearly as much of the people's property as he would at this time with $100,000. The salary of every subordinate officer will be enlarged in the same proportion, and the whole expense of the people thus increased four fold. Every little post master in the country will force the people to pay specie for the letters, by which they hear from their relations and friends, and transact their business, whilst they are receiving Bank paper *rags*, (as the Van Burenites call them) for their produce and labour. Fellow Citizens, this policy is a *swindling* policy. It is intended to cheat you out of your hard earnings. *Beware of it!*

2ndly. *The system is unsafe.* For forty years previous to the introduction of the Sub-Treasury, the government did not lose a single dollar by its depositories. How has it been since! Upwards of twelve millions of dollars, at the lowest calculation, has been lost by the *defalcation of* SUB-TREASURY AGENTS! Look at the case of Mr. Swartwout, of New York, and see how well the scheme works. He embezzled the country out of nearly A MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS! This is truly an *Independent* Treasury; for no doubt Swartwout feels *independent* with such a roll of the people's money in his pocket. From the late accounts, it is reported he has been giving entertainments in Liverpool, to crowds of persons, which cost upwards of thirty dollars per head. Nor is this all. The cases of Price, Gratiot, Reckless and Boyd, and a dozen others, prove what corruption has existed in the government under the operations of this experiment. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report to Congress, says there is still due from the pet Banks, which were thought to be insolvent, about a million and a half of dollars. Over this the administration has made a great outcry, when those very Banks were selected by themselves, in opposition to the warning of the whole people. Yet when the defalcations of *their own* agents are spoken of, they cry "hush! hush! don't let the *people* know it." Fellow Citizens, it is idle to calculate that the people's money is safe in the hands of such men, under such policy.

3dly. *It has a tendency to enlarge Executive patronage.* The President has already announced to the world that *he* has control over the public purse, and necessarily over every officer who has the management of it. The Sub-Treasury bill increases the number of officers. The President's power of removal, then, will make all these officers subservient to him. The great object of all free governments has been to check the influence and patronage of the Executive department. By these he corrupts all the avenues of power, influences the freedom of thought and speech, and sways every press which can be induced, for sufficient pay, to become the tool of a party. Give to the President the patronage of office, and there is no human force that can check his stride to absolute power. It is not in human nature to resist the blandishments of office. It is like the apple of Paradise to our first parents; and strong indeed must be that virtue which can resist it! No Republican should desire this patronage increased, if he expects ever to see the government brought back to its original simplicity and purity.

4thly. *The system is too expensive.* For nearly a half century the keeping and disbursement of the public revenue have not been of a farthing's expense to the Government. Instead of this, it has actually paid a bonus, or premium of 1,500 000 dollars, for the care of the public deposites. Who can examine the Sub-Treasury bill without being struck with astonishment at the cost! Splendid public buildings are to be erected. It is well known that the Government generally erects its buildings without regard to economy, and in the end they invariably cost double what the people are told they ought. Our own State is a striking instance of this extravagance. In addition to this, sites are to be purchased; then the safes, the vaults, the iron chests, the constant guard, the host of officers—and the ☞ *discretionary* pay to be allowed the inspecting agents and the clerks, liable to be increased on public emergency, or as the revenue may happen to increase. All this cannot fail to make the experiment one of great risk and expense.

5thly. *It tends to the Consolidation of the Government.* Wherever the disbursements of a Government are made, *there* all power will ultimately tend: this policy would make the head departments the source of all power, by giving them such control over the currency as would enable them to make war on the State Banks, *as State institutions*, defeat their operations, bring them into disrepute, and finally undermine them entirely. Are the States prepared for this—to see their own institutions overthrown, to make way for a vast GOVERNMENT BANK, with unlimited powers? If so, *then* they may look out for a great consolidated Government, swallowing up the rights of the States. But its tendency to *commercial* centralization is yet more threatening—particularly to the South. In exposition of this argument, I need only quote the words of a distinguished statesman. In reply to Mr. Calhoun he says:

"If the gentleman fears centralization, I am astonished that he does not see centralization in all its terrors in this very proposition of his own. Pray allow me to ask, where will this Government paper, in the course of its issue and circulation, naturally centre? To what points will it tend! Certainly, most certainly, to the greatest points of collection and expenditure; to the very heart of the metropolitan city, wherever that city may be. This is as inevitable as the fall of water or the results of attraction. If two thirds of the duties be collected in New York it will follow, of course, that two thirds of any Government paper received for duties will be there received; and it will be more valuable there than elsewhere. The value of such paper would consist in its receivability, and nothing else. It would always tend, therefore, directly to the spot where the greatest demand should exist for it for that purpose. Is it not so at this moment with the outstanding Treasury notes! Are they abundant in Georgia, in Mississippi, in Illinois, or in New Hampshire! No sooner issued than they commence their march toward the place where they are most valued and most in demand; that is, to the place of the greatest public receipt. If you want concentration, and enough of it—if you desire to dry up the small streams of commerce, and fill more full the deep and already swollen great channels, you will act very wisely to that end, if you keep out of the receipt of the Treasury all money but such paper as the Government may furnish, and which shall be no otherwise redeemable than in receipt for debts to Government, while at the same time you depress the character of the local circulation."

How irresistible the conclusion! And how astonishing, that southern men should be found supporting a system which is to build up the northern cities at the expense of the south, already exhausted by governmental extortion!

The 4th Resolution, to which your attention is next solicited, asserts that the Public Lands of the United States are the common property of all the States and condemns the late act of Congress, allowing settlers the right of pre-emption at the minimum price, as an act of gross injustice to the old States which originally ceded them or contributed a common fund for their purchase. To enable you to understand the foundation of the claim which N. Carolina has to a proportionate share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public domain, it may be necessary to give a brief history of the cessions made by the several States to the General Government. At the time the articles of confederation were recommended, several states objected to them, because the waste and uncultivated land within the territory of some of the States was not surrendered as a common fund to defray the expenses incurred during the war of the Revolution. This war had brought on the States a heavy foreign debt—the Public credit was likely to be weakened—the finances were deranged and the national faith on the eve of prostration, by the difficulties which appeared in the way of establishing a more permanent and settled Government. New York, Virginia, North Carolina, and several other states, which owned vacant territory, promptly stepped forward and ceded it to the United States, on certain conditions and under certain trusts, specified in their respective deeds. The grant of New York, expressly states that all the land thereby ceded *"is for the use and benefit of such of the states as are or shall become parties to the Confederation."* The cessions of Virginia and North Carolina are on nearly the same conditions. The words of the latter are:

"All the lands intended to be ceded, by virtue of this act, to the United States, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America. NORTH CAROLINA INCLUSIVE, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, *and for no other use or purpose whatever.*"

The same conditions, in substance, if not in express terms, were incorporated into the deeds from the other States. These, then, are the agreements or obligations into which the confederation entered with the respective States. In 1789, the present constitution was formed, in the 1st paragraph of the 6th article of which, is the following:

"All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation."

The present government, then, assumed all the contracts of the confederation, and how any one can prevent arriving at the conclusion that North Carolina has an interest in the proceeds of the public lands, "according to her proportion in the general charge and expenditure," is, to me, incomprehensible. Is not the General Government bound to perform the trust? Can it, more than an individual trustee, go beyond the express stipulations of the trust! To test the question; suppose Congress should cede the whole of the public domain to one or two of states which bore none of the burthen of the war; would this be performing the requisitions of the trust in equity and good conscience! All would reply in the negative. But the Government is virtually doing it as this time. By the bill before Congress the price on about 73 millions of acres is to be reduced from one dollar twenty-five cents per acre to seventy-five cents. Congress had, evidently, as well give the lands away; for the price is a mere nominal one.

But, let us enquire what has been done for North Carolina, compared with other States, in return for the immense body of land which she ceded to the government! Illinois has received 1.080,000 acres of the most valuable portion of the public domain. for the purposes of education; Missouri has obtained 1 277,719 acres; Michigan about 1,136,000; and the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Ohio, Indiana and Arkansas nearly in the same ratio. The common school land of Michigan is valued, by her superintendents of public schools, at $4,270 000. That of Missouri at $5,983,264; the interest on which ($35 899,) amounts to nearly half the annual revenue of North Carolina arising from taxation. And, pray, fellow-citizens of North Carolina, what has fallen to your share! Nothing, literally *nothing*. Your ancestors were as brave, submitted to as heavy taxation, and underwent as many privations during the revolution, and contributed as much, afterwards, towards the formation of the constitution, and have *you* been remembered in this prodigal appropriation of this common property! Like poor Lazarus, your State would hardly have been permitted to catch the crumbs which feil from the table of the rich. Is this just! With that portion of the public domain to which she is rightly entitled, the blessings of education could be extended to every child within her limits. Those barriers of nature which take from our people the commercial advantages which every other Atlantic State enjoys, could then be removed, and a new era would burst upon us.

The 5th resolution protest against the extravagance of the General Government. It is a matter which materially concerns the people of this country to compare the expenditure of the late and the present Administration, with that of Mr. Adams, which met with such a signal condemnation for its prodigal appropriation of the public funds. The patronage of the press was one of the great chapters into which the famous Retrenchment Report of 1828 was divided. It is there stated, as an astonishing fact, that the amount paid for printing, &c. "by the Executive for the (then) three last years (1825, 1826, 1827) and by the Post Office Department was $71,850 51." This was regarded as an extravagant expenditure; and retrenchment was loudly demanded. For three years of the reign of those in power, ending the 30th September, 1837, the expenditures had increased to $170,058 18, $97,227 67 over and above that of the same number of years during Mr. Adams' administration.

The same Retrenchment Committee of 1828, reported, "that the privilege of Newspapers to the members ought to be abrogated," and that the practice too often indulged by the House, of voting books to themselves, ought to be discontinued; but instead of being abrogated or discontinued, the practice is still kept up, with increased extravagance.

The contingent expenses of the House, by the same Report, were regarded as exorbitant. But how is it now! In 1828, those expenses were $80,-000. During the year 1836, the last year of General Jackson's Administration, these very same charges had increased to $200,000; and during that of 1837, the first year of Mr. Van Buren's to 250,000! and have been enlarged in the same ratio every year since.

The same Report of 1828, expressed the belief, that at least one third of the clerks (then) in the employ of the various Departments, could be dispensed with, in perfect safety to the public interest. Instead of complying with this recommendation, the number of clerks in each of the offices has been increased. In 1828, the whole number in the State Department and the Patent office was 16, with a salary of 20,750 dollars. In 1837, there were 40, with a salary of 56.515 dollars. In the patent office alone, the number has been enlarged from 2 to 24, and the salary from 1 800 dollars to 21,000 dollars. In 1828, the Secretary of the Treasury employed 8 clerks, with a salary of 18,600 dollars; in 1837 he had 15 clerks, with a pay of about 27,000 dollars.

In 1828, the War Department had 18 clerks and two messengers, with a salary of 28,650 dollars. In 1838, the same department had 40 clerks, with a pay of 63.800 dollars.

In 1828, the Adjutant General had 3 clerks, with a compensation of 2,950 dollars, whilst in 1838, there had been an increase to 7 or 8 clerks, and the compensation enlarged to 8.225 dollars.

All the branches of the Government, in their various ramifications, have, in the same manner, been annually more and more expensive to the country.—It may not be amiss to refer to a paragraph of the speech delivered by Mr. Bond of Ohio in the House of Representatives, which places in bold relief before the country the alarming and corrupting prodigality of the Administration. He says:

"During this "searching operation" and captious fault-finding, every petty expense of the several Departments was looked upon with open censure. I well remember that an item of some few dollars, paid a laborer for destroying the grass which was growing between the bricks of the paved walk leading to the State Department, was held up to public view as a piece of aristocratic extravagance. Now sir, suppose I were to cite to you many similar and equally (if not more) objectionable charges in the present accounts of these Departments—such as cash paid for clearing the snow off the pavements, so that Mr. Forsyth need not wet his feet; '90 dollars a quarter, for labor.' '54 dollars for sundries," "16 dollars for work," without stating what labor or work. It might have been for killing grass, or raising vegetables for the Secretary. The term "sundries" may conceal the same things, and the curious might inquire what use was made of the fire proof paint for which 78 dollars were paid by the Secretary of State. But the money is well laid out, if it will preserve the edifice! And it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General had not made similar purchases in time to save their respective buildings. Penknives and scissors, by the dozen and half dozen, are purchased for the Secretary of State, who also pays a clerk to go to Baltimore to collect a draft. An item of 100 dollars paid by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money, or from whence or where transported, we know not. This last charge is a kind of foretaste of the hard-money Sub-Treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the Government by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange, which prevailed before the banks were "debauched" by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard, and always with delay."

It can be seen from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the expenditures of the Government have increased from 12 000,000 dollars annually to THIRTY EIGHT OR FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. During General Jackson's term of office, it was alleged, that he had annually to pay a large portion of the public debt. But this debt was entirely extinguished by him; and yet the expenses of Mr. Van Buren have been as great, if not greater, than they were when General Jackson had the control of the Government. And will the people be deceived any longer by such promises of retrenchment and reform! Millions on millions wasted annually to reward partizan editors and Office Holders, and this drawn from the labour of the people! *How long will freemen submit to such misrule?* How long will they suffer their own money to be used to corrupt their own Government!

Nor is the *amount* the most alarming feature of these extravagant expenditures. The *manner* in which they have been made is enough to arouse the sensibilities and stimulate the pride of the most slavish people upon earth. It is with pain and mortification that I am compelled to admit that THIS GOVERNMENT IS THE MOST CORRUPT UPON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE. Where, in the annals of all history—where in the fiscal operations of any country—where in the dark and secret machinations of the worst despotism that ever existed, can be found such evidences of deep, rank, wide-spread corruption and fraud as are stamped on the face of the late Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury! I defy comparison—I challenge research into the records of every nation, from the flood to the present time, for a parallel. Even Rome, in the days of her Emperors, her Commodius and Caligula, would have expelled from power men who would thus have wasted her resources, defrauded her treasury, and prostrated her public faith.

We have witnessed one collector of a large amount of the public revenue year after year going without giving the security required by law, and annually defrauding the Government out of thousands upon thousands!

We have witnessed the Secretary of the Treasury appointing one defaulting receiver to examine the accounts and vouchers of another!

We have witnessed faithless agents—*known* to be faithless—*declared* to be faithless—called upon to make their returns to the Government, refusing to do it, and again warned, but still continued in office, until all hopes of their being made responsible for their frauds had been lost by their escaping to a foreign country!

We have seen the Government actually reduced to the necessity of "*begging*," "ENTREATING" its own agents, its own contemptible subordinate officers, to make the settlements required by law, lest the *people* should discover their defalcations!

We have seen the Government and its officers winking at all these abominations, encouraging them by their listlessness and apathy, and when they are admitted by the officers themselves, the party in Congress doing every thing they could to stifle discussion and check investigation!

Look at the recent debate in the House of Representatives. Who but those that were conscious of guilt would thus have endeavored to shut out the light from the people! We appeal to the virtuous and intelligent portion of the Administration party to know whether they can tolerate such abuses—such insults on the character of the nation—such base and cowardly attempts to stifle the truth and corrupt the morals of the people!

But, Fellow Citizens, I shall trouble you but a moment longer. The Legislature has unequivocally expressed what they believed to be *your* wishes on the great and interesting topics which have been agitating the country. They have done nothing more than that which they had a right to do as your agents. They would have been unfaithful sentinels had they not warned you of the danger ahead, and called on your public servants to guide the vessel of State from the rocks towards which they are heedlessly propelling it. To say that these resolutions cannot be understood, is presuming that our Senators are ignorant of the English language. And can you acknowledge that you have deputized men to consult on great matters of national policy, who are so ignorant that they cannot construe their mother tongue! For my part, I would say to each of them what *Shallow* said of the renowned French physician: "I never heard a man of your place, gravity, and *learning*, so wide of your own respect." But, despite the protestations of our Senators, the resolutions CAN be understood. He who runs may read. It requires not the wisdom of a Solomon to interpret their meaning, though it may require that species of knowledge for which they seem remarkable, to misconceive their object. The objection that the resolutions do not contain the word "instruct," is a mere childish quibble, unbecoming the dignity of a Senator who acknowledges the great principle of instruction. They have heretofore avowed that it was only necessary for them to know the will of their constituents, to induce them to obey or resign. How is this will to be expressed but by the Legislature? They know very well, that according to their own doctrines, these resolutions *are* instructions and intended as such; and they will meet their reward if the people "strip them of their mellow hangings"—disrobe them of their official consequence—and place confidence in others who will at least, not scoff at their wishes and insult their injunctions.

What is a recognition of the doctrine of instruction but an acknowledgment that the Representative is bound to respet the wishes of his constituents!—Does the use of any particular word change the nature of the moral or constitutional obligation to obey! If the doctrine be correct, its correctness must be drawn, not from the practice of former Legislatures, but from the words of the Constitution and the nature of our government. Is the servant who disregards an express command of his master, any more guilty of disobedience than he who scouts his wishes and scoffs at his entreaties? No. They rest on the same footing. This our Senators have always acknowledged—and foolish, useless—yea, contemptible indeed would be the right of instruction, if the Representative is to select his own terms to make it binding, and impudently say to his constituents that they know nothing about the meaning of words, and must use such and such language before obedience will be given. Let any honest man examine the reasons of our Senators for not regarding these instructions, and I defy him to come to any other conclusion than that they are determined, by the most miserable sophistry to evade their meaning, or by impertinent hardihood or rashness to disregard their requisitions. They know their meaning, and *their own consciences* condemn them.

But Fellow Citizens, suffer not yourselves to be deceived. The present is an important crisis in the progress of constitutional principles. A spirit of disorder and disorganization has seized upon the body politic, and threatens its dissolution. In one section of the country, doctrines are openly avowed directly at variance with all the rights of property—the poor excited against the rich—corporate rights conferred by the laws, openly denounced; and all the usages and foundations of society menaced with overthrow.

In another section we have witnessed a ruthless mob driving a State Legislature from its halls at the point of the bayonet, and proclaiming death to all who should dare resist their authority. Suffer not such disorganizing—such unhallowed doctrines to take root and flourish in North Carolina. She has hitherto been loyal to the constitution, devoted to the principles of peace and justice; and far distant be the day when her fair character shall be soiled by such wanton attacks upon order and good government. *Strike, then, at the root of the evil.* REFORM YOUR GOVERNMENT: CHANGE YOUR RULERS,—*Your Condition may be bettered: It never can be worsted.*

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Yesterday, the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives on Defalcations, to whose labors the country has been looking with deep anxiety for some weeks past, made a report to the House, through their chairman, Mr. Harlan. The report is voluminous, but so reduced to system in its composition and arrangement of facts as will render it most convenient for use, as well as easy of comprehension. We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in the subjoined extracts, the prefatory remarks of the report, and the conclusions which the committee deduced from the testimony taken.

The Minority of the committee also submitted a report, the leading features of which, so far as they fall short of a clear implication of officers of Government, embody, we understand, some singular positions, well worthy of notice hereafter in our columns.

PREFATORY REMARKS OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Select Committee, chosen by the House of Representatives on the 17th and 19th ultimo, to investigate the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, late collector of the customs at the port of New York, and of other officers, have devoted to the faithful discharge of the duties assigned them the limited time allowed for the purpose by the shortness of the present session of Congress.

It was most obvious, however, that the whole field of inquiry presented by the resolution appointing the Committee, could not be properly traversed to report thereon, either satisfactorily to the country or to the Committee, during the short remainder of the present Congress. This impressed upon the Committee at once a resolution, which has been rigidly adhered to, of limiting the investigation to such branches of the subjects referred to them as had most deeply excited public anxiety and alarm, and to undertake only so much of these as might be thoroughly exhausted within the allotted period of the Committee's researches. But the important results which have been attained, notwithstanding the disadvantages adverted to, cannot fail to inspire the country with a confident hope, that the high obligation which will rest upon the successors of the present Congress in the Legislature of the nation, to resume and complete the great work of investigation and reform of the alarming condition and abuses of the Executive departments of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, and from the nearest to the remotest functionaries, will engage the prompt and efficient attention which its magnitude demands.

Guided solely by the character of the developments which the investigation imposed upon them by the House has elucidated, the Committee cannot resist the conviction, that at no period in the history of the Federal Government has there been deeper or better founded cause than exists ta the present moment, for every patriot heart to desire a prompt consummation of that signal *"task of reform" which public sentiment many years since inscribed on the List of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked*, requiring, "particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the *counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed or continued power in* UNFAITHFUL OR INCOMPETENT HANDS."*

The first procedure of the Committee, after organizing itself for business, was to visit the city of New York, to inspect there, in person, the original records and papers of the custom-house, in conjunction with the examination of such witnesses as might be supposed capable of shedding light upon the inquiry involved by the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout. Thenceforward this branch of the investigation was conducted pursuant to the resolution of the House, viz: to ascertain "the causes and extent" of those defalcations; the length of time they have existed; the correctness of the returns which have been made by Mr. Swartwout, and by the naval officer at New York, and by other officers connected with the adjustment of his accounts.

Concurrently with the investigation of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, those of William M. Price, late district attorney in New York, were likewise kept in view; and the fullest practicable extent of information respecting them has been obtained, and will be adverted to in the sequel of this report.

The correctness of the returns which have been made by the present collector of customs and the naval officer at the port of New York, was also sought to be examined by the Committee while in that city. "Considering that the customs collected at N. York equal nearly two-thirds of the whole amount in all the United States," as stated in the special report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, (House doc. 13, p. 6, of the present session,) the Committee did not suppose that they should faithfully discharge their duty to the House, or pay a proper deference to that patriotic distrust which pervades the country at the present time in regard to the affairs of the custom-house at New York, were they to limit their inquiries to the returns of the late collector and naval officer, and neglect entirely those of their successors, which must, at all times, be to the country of equal interest with the former, and, at the present time, of even more immediate importance to the security of the national Treasury. But, in the execution of so much of this part of their inquiries as related to the present collector of New York, they were compelled to encounter most unexpected obstacles, interposed by the collector himself, and setting at defiance the authority delegated to the Committee by the House.—The facts connected with the baffled endeavors of the Committee to obtain information for the House and country from this officer of the executive branch of the Government, who is in immediate charge of and control over public moneys that *"equal nearly two-thirds of the whole amount"* collected from customs *"in all the United States,"* will be more specially detailed in a subsequent portion of this report.

The Committee will remark here, that, in the onset of the investigation they have made, they supposed it both proper and safe to place themselves somewhat confidingly under the guidance of the several special reports which had been made to the House upon the subject of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, by the Treasury officers, previous to the appointment of the Committee—combining, in this view, reports from the Secretary of the Treasury, the First Comptroller, the Solicitor, and First Auditor of the Treasury, as exhibited in House document 13. It, however, very soon became evident that those reports were not to be implicitly relied on as auxiliaries in finding out either the law or the facts of the case; and that, on the contrary, they furnished but an oblique view of both the causes and duration of Mr. Swartwout's defalcations, as also of the law and many material facts which develop the true character of those defalcations. Of necessity, therefore, these reports, although emanating from the highest orders of official functionaries employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, became the subjects of as cautious and critical examination as any other portions of evidence which the case presented, and as such it will be obligatory upon the Committee to treat them in this report.

In reviewing the details of their labors, so that the progress and results of them may be presented in the simplest form, the Committee propose to consider—

PART I.—The defalcations of Mr. Swartwout.

PART II.—The defalcations of Mr. Price.

PART III.—The correctness of the returns which have been made by the present collector and naval officer of the port of New York, respectively.

PART IV.—The defalcations among receivers of the public money.

PART V.—The facts connected with the foregoing defalcations, and deemed material to develop their true character.

Each of the divisions thus proposed will properly involve the law appertaining to it, as the appropriate adjunct of its facts. And as the language of the law itself will in each instance be cited in detail, that its authority and injunction may be correctly understood by every one, so the language of the individual testimony relied on in each instance will be adduced, that its import and force may be left neither to uncertain construction or doubtful inference. The increased fidelity of their report, in the estimation of the Committee, will be, by this mode, an ample offset to its consequent enlargement.

*Inaugural address of President Jackson, March 4, 1829.

Before proceeding to the general topics of this report, as already laid down, it may be proper here to express the deep sense of disappointment and regret which the Committee feel, in not being able to communicate to the House one document that was called for at an early day, regarded as having an important and interesting influence upon the judgment which the House might form on the subject of defalcations among public officers, and the causes which have led to their multiplication. It will be perceived from the following letter, that the Committee availed itself of the earliest period after their organization to make a call upon the President to furnish a list of the defalcations that have taken place among collectors, receivers, and disbursing officers of public money, and other public officers, since the 4th of March, 1829, showing the amount of each, &c.

More than four weeks have now elapsed since that call was made upon the President, and the only information which the Committee has obtained to report upon to the House is contained in the following letter; the distinguishing feature of which information is, that still more time than even the whole remainder of the session will be requisite to answer the call. From this the Committee are compelled reluctantly to infer, either—

1st. That the accounts and records of the several Departments, in general, are so incomplete and defective as not to exhibit, without great labor and delay, the true relations of collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public money, and of other officers of the Government, as to distinguish debtors from defaulters, and creditors from both.

2dly. That the number of the defaulters have multiplied so rapidly since 1829, under the system of accountability pursued towards collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public money, and other officers, as to preclude the practicability of receiving an account current of their defalcations with all the clerical force at the command of those Departments, under existing laws and appropriations.

If either inference be just, (and none other of equal weight seems to be fairly deducible from the letter of the Secretary,) it manifests a laxity of administration which demands the earliest application of suitable remedies within the reach of Congress and of the country.

[Here follows a letter from Mr. Woodbury, stating that every effort has been made to prepare the answer to the call, but fearing that it cannot be completed during the session.]

PART I.—THE DEFALCATIONS OF MR. SWARTWOUT.

1. THE EXTENT OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That Mr. Swartwout is a defaulter to Government, as appears by his own returns, as adjusted from time to time at the Treasury Department, in the sum of one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-nine cents.

2d. That this amount of indebtedness has accumulated upon the face of the quarterly accounts regularly returned by him for adjustment at the Treasury Department, without the omission of any of either items, debit or credit thereon, until it became an absolute defalcation.

2. THE DURATION OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That all moneys received by Mr. Swartwout as collector prior to 1837, were regularly accounted for by him in his quarterly returns to the Treasury Department.

2d. That so much of all moneys received by Mr. Swartwout prior to 1837, and accounted for to the Treasury Department in his quarterly returns, as were not paid by him into the Treasury, were retained by him under the tacit acquiescence of the accounting officers of the Treasury; and regularly carried forward, debited to himself, in the balance of each subsequent quarterly account rendered by him to the Treasury Department to the close of the term of his office.

3d. That his omission to carry a debit to himself of the moneys received by him from the Treasury, or from other sources, prior to 1837, to the close of accounts kept only at the custom house, called his *cash accounts*, and his carrying a debit to himself of any such items to any other class of accounts kept *only at the custom-house*, called *suspense and unsettled accounts*, or by any other name, would not operate as a concealment, innocent or fraudulent, from the Treasury Department, of the true *cash* balance in his hands. *First*, because neither his cash account, nor his suspense and unsettled account, nor any other subordinate account, kept at the custom-house, was ever exhibited to, or formed the basis of any quarterly settlement made by him with the accounting officers of the Treasury. *Secondly*, because, in his quarterly accounts settled at the Treasury Department, the aggregate and true balance of all his subordinate accounts kept at the custom-house including both his cash account and suspense account, was uniformly, prior to 1837, carried into his quarterly account under the item of *"cash, and unsettled accounts."*

4th. That the defalcations of Mr. Swartwout, by means of fraud and false returns, commenced in 1837, and not sooner, and have existence since that period; and the defalcations thus accruing, added to the moneys previously retained by him, according to his returns to the Treasury Department, and by the silent acquiescence of the officers of that Department until the close of his term of office, constitute the aggregate of his defalcations at the *present period.*

3. THE CAUSES OF MR. SWARTWOUT'S DEFALCATIONS.

CAUSE I. The irresponsibility of Mr. Swartwout in pecuniary character at the time of his appointment to office.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That at the time of Mr. Swartwout's appointment, and of his re-appointment to office, he was wholly irresponsible in pecuniary reputation, and was involved in debt.

2d. That at the time of his appointment and of his re-appointment, and for the whole period he was in office, he was notoriously engaged in large and hazardous speculations, and deeply embarrassed by them.

3d. That his pecuniary responsibility and consequent involvements by hazardous speculations, constitute one of the primary causes of his defalcations to the Government.

CAUSE II. Culpable disregard of law, and neglect of official duty, by the late naval officer at N. York.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the late naval officer at the port of New York, throughout the term of his service, from 1829 to 1838, wholly disregarded the requirements of law prescribing the duties of his office.

2d. That said naval officer, for the same period, wholly disregarded the instructions of the Comptroller of the Treasury of November 10, 1821.

3d. That said naval officer, by so disregarding the requirements of law and the instructions of the Treasury Department, culpably neglected to keep the accounts and records appertaining to his office, and thereby rendered the office nugatory as a check on the accounts of the collector.

4th. That if the duties of said naval officer, as authorized and directed by existing laws, had been executed with proper care and vigilance, they would have rendered it impracticable for any fraud or error in any of the accounts of the collector of said port to escape immediate detection.

5th. That the culpable disregard of the plain requirements of law and of Treasury instructions prescribing the duties of naval officers, by said naval officer, and his continued neglect of official duty, is a primary cause of the immense defalcations of the late collector of New York.

CAUSE III. Culpable disregard of law and neglect of official duty by the First Auditor of the Treasury.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the First Auditor of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law, and neglect of duty in examining and certifying the correctness of the accounts of the late collector at New York without having compared them thoroughly with the vouchers accompanying the same; and also in transmitting said accounts to the First Comptroller, certified for revision, while the most important vouchers therefor were retained in his own office,

2d. That no fraud practised by the said collector in his weekly returns of cash to the Secretary of the Treasury could affect the just and true settlement of the accounts of said collector at the Auditor's office, as said weekly returns form no part of the basis of the settlement of said quarterly accounts by the Auditor, and therefore furnish no apology for the neglect of the Auditor to examine the same thoroughly.

3d. That, without the aid of the register of bonds, accounts of collectors, required by law and Treasury circular to be kept by the Auditor, to enable him to detect frauds and defalcations, if any exist, the Auditor could have thoroughly examined said Swartwout's quarterly accounts during any quarter when Auditor has been in office, inasmuch as the original quarterly accounts were retained, against him, in office, and furnished the same means of comparison as a register would have furnished.

4th. That, in the culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty, as aforesaid, by said Auditor, is found a primary cause why the defalcations of said Swartwout in 1837, and subsequently, escaped detection, and have resulted in the probable loss of the public treasure.

CAUSE IV. Culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty by the late and present Comptrollers of the Treasury.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That the late Comptroller of the Treasury, George Wolf, Esq., now collector of the port of Philadelphia, was guilty, while in said office of Comptroller, of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty, both in regard to the bonds of collectors filed in his office, and the records thereof repaired by him, and in settling and certifying to the Register the accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the vouchers therefor required by positive injunctions of law.

2d. That the present Comptroller of the Treasury has been guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty in settling and certifying to the Register the quarterly accounts of Samuel Swartwout, late collector, without having transmitted to him the vouchers therefor required by positive injunction of law.

3d. That said Comptroller is also guilty of culpable disregard of law and neglect of duty—1st. In having sought and ascertained from the "invoices and appraisements" at the custom-house, or through the Solicitor of the Treasury or others, the true amount of Swartwout's claim upon the $201,000, retained by him in going out of office, suggested in the letter of the district attorney that was before him, dated April 25, 1838. 2dly. In causing the accounts of said Swartwout to be settled with, or instituting measures therefor, immediately on the neglect of said Swartwout to render and settle his accounts at the expiration of the time allowed him by law for that purpose, to wit: in the early part of July, 1838. 3dly. In continuing the same neglect, and forbearing to issue warrants of distress against said Swartwout and his sureties for the 31st of August, 1838, when apprized by the letter of the First Auditor that said accounts still remained unsettled, until the month of November, when the detection of Swartwout's larger defalcation was communicated from New York.

4th. That the administration of it is marked by such signal inefficiency, as well as neglect of duty, as render nugatory many of the most important checks upon the First Auditor, and collectors, receivers, and disbursers of the public moneys, which the laws creating and regulating its duties contemplated and have sufficiently provided.

5th. That, in said disregard of law and neglect of duty by the said Comptrollers, and inefficiency of the office as now administered, is to be found a primary cause of the immense defalcations of the late collector at the port of New York, and consequent loss of public money.

CAUSE V. The discontinuance of the use of banks as depositories of the public moneys, and a preference for the same to accumulate in the hands of Mr. Swartwout.

CAUSE VI. The negligence and failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the superintendence of the collection of the revenue.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That, of late years, important books of records, designed to contain a condensed statement of the accounts and liabilities of collectors of customs weekly, monthly, and quarterly, have been permitted to fall into disuse in the Department of the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby render nugatory many of the essential checks upon the defalcations of that class of officers arising from existing laws and Treasury regulations.

2d. The negligence and failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge his duty, as the head of the Treasury Department, charged by law with the superintendence of the collection of the revenues, and his want of a correct appreciation of the before named records in the superintendence of the collection of the public revenues, and the consequent neglect to continue and complete them, are justly regarded as a primary cause of the escape from detection, for so long a period, of the immense defalcations of the late collector at the port of New York.

3d. That the Secretary of the Treasury has been wanting in a proper discharge of his duty in office in permitting Samuel Swartwout, late collector at New York, quietly to retain the sum of $200,000 after being out of office, under pretext of indemnifying himself against claims of importers for duties paid him under protest, and liable by him to be refunded, while it was known to the Secretary of the Treasury, within a few weeks thereafter, that Swartwout was neglecting to refund such protested money, as he claimed to do, and that the same was being refunded, from necessity, out of other accruing resources of the Government by said Swartwout's successor in office.

4th. That the Secretary of the Treasury has been wanting in a proper discharge of his duty in office in permitting the present collector at New York to retain under his own control, and subject to his own use, commingled with said collector's private funds large and accumulating sums of the public moneys collected for duties paid under protest, and against the declared opinion of said Secretary, and the declared opinion of the Attorney General of the United States on the subject, also against the former messages of the Department, and instead of causing the same to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

PART II.—THE DEFALCATIONS OF WILLIAM M. PRICE.

Conclusions of the Committee.

1st. That William M. Price, as district attorney is a defaulter to the Government in a large sum.

2d. That his defalcations are attributable to notorious irresponsibility and want of character at said Price at the period of his appointment and appointment, and during his entire terms of office, and to the continued neglect of a proper and efficient discharge of duties at the office of Solicitor of the Treasury by the late and present incumbents of said office.

PART III.—THE CORRECTNESS OF THE RETURNS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PRESENT COLLECTOR AND NAVAL OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, RESPECTIVELY.

*

ollector has deposited public moneys in his hands ith a bank which could not, under the law prohiiting the selection of any bank as a depository which as issued notes under the denomination of five dolars, be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury imself as a depository of moneys carried to the redit of the Treasurer of the United States.

6th. That the mode adopted and practised by the aid collector, of keeping and making returns of the ublic money collected by him for unascertained duies and under protest, in the language of the presnt Attorney General of the United States, "could ever have been the intention of Congress;" and beng *"tolerated,"* it has made it, in the language of he same high officer, "the interest of the collector o postpone the ascertainment of duties, as in the mean time he would have the uncontrolled use of he money." It has, also, in fulfilment of the reasoning of the Attorney General, *increased* "the danger of faithlessness in the collector, by permitting large amounts of money to remain with him, and under his individual control, instead of being in the Treasury of the United States."

7th. That, in the language of the Attorney General, "the tenor and spirit of all our revenue laws seem to inculcate the idea that the intention of Congress has, at all times, been, that money collected for revenue should be promptly placed in the Treasury, and not be permitted to remain in the hands of the collector."

8th. That the returns of the naval officer in New York have not been correct, as it is found in the testimony of the present deputy naval officer, "that the naval officer, *under its existing system*, is not enabled, either to determine what amount of bonds has been taken by the collector for duties in any quarter, or who are the parties to said bonds, or the dates of said bonds, or when they are payable, or when such bonds are paid, or whether the collector does or does not account truly for such bonds."

PART IV.—DEFALCATIONS AMONG RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

The Committee, in fulfilment of that portion of the duty assigned them, by which they were directed to inquire into "any defalcations among receivers, &c. which may now exist," report to the House, that the limited period which they had for a thorough investigation of the subjects with which they were charged, and the time necessarily consumed in the examination of the cases of the late collector and district attorney of New York, have prevented a minute investigation of the extent, nature, and causes of the defalcations of receivers of public moneys, arising from the sales of public lands. The Committee have, however, prepared, from reports made by the Secretary of the Treasury at the last and present session of Congress, a tabular statement, exhibiting the names of such defaulters, the amount due from each, when due, and the penalties of their official bonds, respectively; also, the correspondence had between the Treasury Department and fifteen of the individuals whose names appear on said statement—the Committee having called for, and been furnished by the Department, with the answers of the receivers to the letters of the Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in House document No. 297. These fifteen cases are reported specially, as examples merely of the manner in which the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury have executed the laws in respect to the public money and other property of the United States in the hands of this class of public officers, and in respect to their official duty.

The law provides for the appointment by the Executive, with the concurrence of the Senate, of a receiver of public moneys at each of the places respectively where the public and private sales of the lands are to be made, who shall give bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his trust; who *shall transmit, within thirty days*, in case of public sale, and quarterly in case of private sale, an account of all the public moneys by him received, *to the Secretary of the Treasury* and to the *registers of the land offices*, as the case may be. He is allowed a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and a commission of one per centum on the moneys received; but his salary for any one year shall not exceed $3,000. The Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the several receivers of the public money at the several land offices, reasonable compensation for transporting to and depositing such moneys in any other place of deposite that may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose. He is also authorized *to prescribe such further regulations* in the manner of keeping books and accounts by the several officers in the land offices, *as to him may appear necessary and proper*. It is made his duty, at least once in every year, to cause the books of the officers of the land offices to be examined, and the balance of public moneys in the hands of the several receivers to be ascertained.

The foregoing synopsis of the law relative to land receivers, and the correspondence with a portion of those who have proved defaulters and faithless to their trusts, are submitted, without further comment than that the facts and circumstances here exhibited show such a dereliction of duty on the part of the Executive department as calls loudly for searching examination into this branch of the public service, and for a thorough reform.

The practice which the foregoing correspondence exhibits, of retaining men in office after gross and repeated violations of law in keeping and using the public moneys for private speculation, and the character of the correspondence itself, but too clearly point to the inference that such officers were retained in place because they possessed extensive political influence, and were useful and active partisans. Whether such mal-administration constitutes official corruption in those superior officers of the Executive departments who knew of and permitted in their subordinates the conduct which has been referred to, is a question which the Committee submit to the House and the country to decide.

PART V.—FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE FOREGOING DEFALCATIONS, & DEEMED MATERIAL TO DEVELOP THEIR TRUE CHARACTER.

In conclusion, the Committee cannot forbear remarking, that, during their whole investigation, they have not found the case to which the laws, *as they already exist*, do not apply, or in which they are defective. The permanent provisions of the laws constitute every necessary check upon collectors, receivers, and disbursers of public money; and the checks which, by law, have been and may be created, in the discretion of the Executive, have only to be attended to and applied by those whose duty it is to superintend the execution of the laws, to ensure faithfulness, and detect derelictions or defalcations in public officers.

Indeed, in all the new recommendations which have been proposed by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, the Committee has found either what already exists, or what might have always been prescribed and enforced in the form of Treasury regulations, and which, if enforced, would have prevented the late defalcations; and these new recommendations can, indeed, be regarded as so many proofs of what regulations in respect to the late defaulting collectors, receivers, &c., have been hitherto wholly neglected by the present Executive and heads of Departments.

PART VI.—MR. HOPKINS'S SPECIAL CONCURRENCE IN THE REFORT OF THE COMMITTEE, APPENDED THERETO BY VOTE OF THE COMMITTEE.

I have not had the requisite time for scrutinising the report of the Committee with that care and attention which its length and importance deserve, and which I would have desired; and I should have preferred, for this reason, to have presented the journal of the Committee, without comment, to the House of Representatives. But as conflicting opinions prevail in the Committee, and are to be submitted to the country in the shape of formal reports, I consider it my duty to say that I concur with the Committee in all the conclusions at which they have arrived, so far as those conclusions apply to the extent and character of the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout and William M. Price.

I should be faithless to my duty, and do violence to the most conscientious convictions of my judgment, if I did not also declare my entire concurrence in those conclusions of the Committee which relate to the conduct of the late naval officer of the customhouse at New York; to the late and present Solicitor of the Treasury; to the Secretary and accounting officers of the Treasury Department, including the late Comptroller of that Department; and in that part of the report which reviews the conduct of J. Hoyt, the present collector of the customs at the port of New York.

GEO. W. HOPKINS,
Member of the Committee.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1839.
NINE DAYS LATER.

The Liverpool Steam Ship in.

The Liverpool, Capt. Feyer, Feb. 6th from Liverpool, came in early this morning, —and her arrival on account of the storm and thick fog was not known till her own guns announced it. We have by her the important news of a DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, with the Queen's Speech, and the first movements in Parliament.

The Grain market, we remark, has fallen off, which will probably put a stop to the exportations from this country.

The effect on New York has been to check all operations in cotton. Holders ask the same rates they did on Saturday, but buyers have withdrawn. The effect on flour and grain has been similar to that on cotton. Nothing has been done to-day, and holders very willing to accept of Saturday's rates.

Private letters from London state there has been no change in money matters. Money was quite as abundant as ever; but American securities were lower, and more difficult to negotiate. New stocks constantly appeared in market, and many capitalists had set their faces against them.

It appears, that the price of cotton has been fully sustained at Liverpool, although there was no advance. It had been expected by many of the boldest shippers here, that there would be an advance. The Grain market was generally inactive, and lesser prices in some intances have been accepted, which will disappoint some of the shippers.

The Royal William (steam) went out in 17½ days; the Sheffield (sails) in 19. Both left New York the same day.

The Corn Laws continue to be the universal topic of newspaper, and public meeting discussion. The attention of the whole Kingdom is engrossed by them; and among the first movements in Parliament is this of a repeal of the Corn Laws.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, her Majesty went in state to the House of Lords, to open the session of Parliament; and, on her arrival delivered a most gracious speech from the throne.

The following is the only part of the speech relating to the United States:—

"I have to acquaint you with deep concern that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects.—The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquility, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources.

FRANCE.

Affairs on the Continent and in the East are assuming a very critical aspect. Having found it impossible, after many attempts, to form a ministry which should conform to his peculiar views, and yet command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, the King of the French has adopted the bold step of dissolving the Chambers. This is looked upon as a most portentous measure, resembling in some respects the famous *"coup d'etat"* of Charles X in 1830, and danger is predicted to the peace of the country and even to the monarchy should the French king obstinately persist in his course in opposition to the determined will of the Chambers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6th, 1839.

Since our letter of the 1st February, we have had the arrival of the Royal William on the 3d, and the Sheffield this morning, and although the accounts are considered favorable to high prices for Cotton in this market, yet from the circumstance of the trade in Manchester, and the other inland markets continuing very flat, they have no effect on our market. Several large spinners have this week commenced working short time, and this it is supposed will become general. The sales in Cotton since Friday amount to about 10,000, 4 or 5000 of which have been on speculation. This morning we have more animation in the market, and the sales will probably be large to speculators without any change in prices.

The Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of one hundred and forty dollars, enclosed to him in an anonymous letter, dated the 18th inst. and postmarked "Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20," in which the writer states the money was improperly detained by him from the Treasury, and requests that it may be applied "to the legitimate purposes of the Government."

The amount has been deposited to the credit of the Treasury of the United States.
Treasury Department, Feb. 22, 1839.

Advertisement.—The Hon'ble Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, having devoured the representative from Hamilton district, O-hi-o, on the evening of the 17th ult., any person wishing to purchase an *"Abolition Rifle"* of the "Tappan Brand," may be furnished on application to Mr. Hercul-es Duncan, Washington.—*Richmond Whig.*

A profitable business.—A northern editor speaks of a man who has made fifteen hundred dollars by *minding his own business*, and five hundred more by *letting other people's alone*, all within a year. As this profitable line is not overstocked, we hope to see many embark in it, and compete with the person alluded to.

Mr. Legget, it is said, applied to the Government for a situation,—but failed on account of his name,—it being too ominous for a sub-treasurer.

Expressive.—In speaking of a police subject, the Baltimore Sun says: "Henry Green was a perfect tri-color. He was black by nature, green by name, and blue by habit.

The Rev. Dr. Wilbur Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Con., died on Friday morning last. He was a divine of great learning, piety and zeal.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1839.

COTTON.—Sales at 14 to 15¼ cents.

A large quantity of Yarns were shipped to the North by the last Boat, of which a considerable portion was from the Factories in the interior.

The article signed "One of the People," which we copy from the Raleigh Star, is worthy of the reader's undivided attention. It is written, says the Star, by a gentleman who has not mingled in the party strife of the day, and he has presented a calm and correct view of the subjects of his essay.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a most remarkable week. On Thursday morning, the sun rose brilliantly. Within an hour the heavens were black with clouds and rain falling. Again by midday all was fair. At 3 o'clock, it snowed and rained, and by night it was once more fair. This most variable day was followed by a gale on Friday, and on Monday the deepest snow which has fallen here this winter. And yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, with a bright sun shining, the Thermometer fell to 8°.

We owe acknowledgments to the Hon. Messrs. Deberry, Strange, and Rencher, for numerous public documents forwarded to us in the course of the late Session of Congress.

THE MAILS.—We are rejoiced to learn that the Postmaster General has at last made a contract for conveying the mail from Raleigh to Columbia, in four horse Coaches. The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company is said to be the successful bidder.

We see that the Postmaster General has made a new schedule by which the mail is to be carried from Washington city to Weldon N. C. in 19 hours, and consequently we ought to receive it in about 48 or 50 hours. This is to be effected, we understand, by having a Travelling Postmaster on the route, who will distribute the mail on the boat and in the cars, whilst they are running, and thus render any delay in the cities unnecessary. The experiment works badly so far, for yesterday and to-day we had no mail from Washington; but let us hope for better times.

POLITICAL CONSISTENCY.—The Hon. Weldon N. Eldwards, who presided over the Caucuses of the Democrats, at the late session of our Legislature, voted, in 1816, (he being then a Member of Congress,) *for the act by which the late Bank of the United States was incorporated.*

Let us see what the same Hon. Weldon N. Edwards *now* says. In the resolutions adopted by the Caucuses, *and signed by Mr. Edwards*, as Chairman, we find the following assertion:—

"Resolved, That the people of the United States have been twice subjected to the corrupting dominion of a National Bank, and the country has as often witnessed the most unprincipled efforts by fraud and force to obtain a renewal of its charter."

What! was not Mr. Edwards satisfied with one such "corrupting dominion," that he must vote in 1816 for chartering a second Monster! Or has he only now discovered that the country had been "subjected to such a corrupting dominion?" If the former, what excuse can he render for inflicting so great an evil on the country? and if the latter, must he not be pronounced a brilliant luminary, who has taken 25 years to make a discovery which was just as apparent then as now, if apparent at all!

But he says also, that the country has *twice witnessed* "the most unprincipled efforts by fraud and force to obtain a renewal of its charter." If the country has *twice* witnessed this, how came he to aid and abet that "fraud and force" in the first instance, by voting for the second Bank! Either he was faithless to his trust in 1816, or what he says now is untrue.

The North Carolinian, which first made its appearance in this place on Saturday last, is certainly a rare specimen of precocity. Along with its first wailing cry for nourishment, (which it addresses to the fair sex, in consequence, we presume, of the *great cow* at Washington having gone dry,) it asks scores of questions, some of which are specially addressed to us, some apparently to Mr. Clay, and some to we know not whom—probably the man in the moon. As these two latter personages occupy so much more *exalted* stations than we, it is but fair and modest that we permit them first to respond to the catechism of the North Carolinian, and then we will cheerfully do our best to satisfy the curiosity of our youthful neighbor.

The paper is handsomely printed, and will doubtless be edited with spirit and ability.

VIRGINIA.—After 28 ineffectual ballotings for Senator, the Legislature has indefinitely postponed the election. There was not the slightest probability of uniting any of the parties to effect a choice, so that its postponement to the next session was adopted as a last resort. The elections, which take place in April, will probably turn exclusively on this question.

The Delaware Legislature, also, has adjourned without effecting an election of Senator.

The Michigan Legislature has postponed its election, after several ineffectual ballotings.

And the New York Legislature, as heretofore stated, has not been able to elect a successor to Mr. Tallmadge.

These matters will doubtless all be regulated by the next elections.

BADEN CORN.—We are glad to learn, that a gentleman of Robeson county has secured 40 or 50 bushels of seed of this celebrated Corn, for the use of himself and neighbors. The accounts of its great yield, should make all planters anxious to procure it for seed, in preference to the common seed. It is generally known, we presume, that it takes its name from the gentleman who, by a long course of experiments, always selecting the most prolific and luxuriant of his crop for seed, gradually improved his stock so much that his corn yielded from six to twelve ears to the stalk. We have seen well authenticated statements of its yielding at the rate of 218 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. This, of course, was from the richest land, and with the most skilful cultivation. But if such a crop *can be* made, will it not be better for our farmers to cultivate less land, and to manure and cultivate it well!

ANOTHER LEG TREASURER.—The Postmaster of Worcester, Mass. has been detected in counterfeiting silver money and in forging the names of some of his neighbors, and has taken leg bail, following in the footsteps of Swartwout and Price. It is not ascertained, we believe, how much the Government suffers. He was the Caleb Quotem of the party in Worcester; at the head of all their movements, and their candidate at the late election for the State Senate.

MEXICO.—Late accounts represent Santa Anna as merely President *ad interim*, whilst Bustamente heads an army against Tampico, which has revolted.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 25th, the Vice President having vacated the Chair, Mr. King of Ala. was elected President pro tem. by a vote of 28 to 2.

Messrs. Blair & Rives have been re-elected Printers to the Senate.

Both Houses had been closely occupied up to our latest dates, (Thursday last,) on the Appropriation Bills, and other subjects not of general interest.

We hope to give the results of the session in our next.

The newspaper mail from Washington having failed both yesterday and to-day, we have nothing from Congress since this day week. This is mortifying enough, when the close of the session has probably been fruitful of interesting proceedings.

The Investigating Committee has made its report, and 20,000 copies have been ordered to be printed. We hasten to insert all that has yet reached us of its contents. It will be seen that it has been with some reason that the Van Buren presses have labored to forestall public opinion as to its disclosures.—But here is evidence under oath, on one side, against assertion on the other. The public can judge which of these is entitled to credibility.

THE BORDER WAR.—The Maine and New Brunswick difficulty is assuming a more and more threatening aspect, and is engaging the deepest attention of the northern people, who are more immediately interested, as well as of the Executive and Congress at Washington.

The origin of the difficulty appears to be, that a party of about 25 persons were engaged in cutting timber on the disputed territory. The Governor of Maine sent an armed force and drove off these trespassers. This exercise of doubtful authority roused the ire of the Governor of New Brunswick, who seized a land agent of Maine, and threw him into prison. Hereupon, the whole State of Maine is in arms, and thousands of her citizens are on the march to revenge this insult. Governor Fairfield, in turn, seized the British Land agent, and threw him into prison. Both these agents were, however, subsequently released. It seemed to be almost impossible, at the latest dates, to avoid bloodshed.

In the meantime, the President has addressed a Message to Congress, which, in the main, met with the decided approbation of all political parties. It rather justifies the course of Gov. Fairfield, and thinks that the British Governor would have taken no exception to it, if he had been informed of its object. He denies a claim, set up by the British Governor, and Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, to exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory, during the pendency of the negotiation. Expresses the strongest desire to settle the difficulties amicably, but says he will consider it his duty to send a military force to the aid of Maine, if the British should insist upon a military occupation of the territory. He has recommended to Gov. Fairfield, however, to disband his forces.

Subsequently, the President communicated to Congress a Memorandum of an Agreement between the British Minister and Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, by which the British Governor is not to make an attempt to expel the forces of Maine, but the latter are to be withdrawn from the disputed territory. And if it shall become hereafter necessary to disperse trespassers, the operation shall be conducted by the two parties in concert.

It is gratifying to see the authorities of both governments so earnestly engaged in united efforts to prevent so great a calamity as a collision between the people of these neighboring countries. And the only reason for fear is, that the crisis may have arrived before these documents reach the seat of war.

P. S. The accounts by this morning's mail, from Augusta, Maine, Feb. 25, represent that place as filled with militia, about 900 in number, preparing to march to the disputed territory, which was already occupied by 750 volunteers, who had thrown up a fort, with 5 brass field pieces.

The most cheering fact we can glean, is, that Gov. Harvey, of New Brunswick, had determined, it was said, to take no further step in the matter till he heard from the British Minister at Washington. If he will only adhere to this determination, hostilities will of course be avoided.

The apprehension of a war growing out of the Maine troubles had produced a perfect panic in New York. Stocks tumbled at the rate of 2, 3 and 4 per cent a day.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Indians have recently murdered several persons in the neighborhood of Tallahassee. On the night of the 15th ult. they attacked the house of Mr. Pendarvis, 12 miles from Tallahassee, killed him, his wife, and two children, and burned his house. Five children and six negroes fortunately escaped to the woods. A few days before, Mr. Thos. White's house was attacked, and himself and a negro severely wounded. The latter is since dead. A young man named Humphreys was also killed. In both instances the Indians escaped.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—A Southern Commercial Convention will be held at Charleston on the 3d of April ensuing. Several of the Southern Cities have already appointed Delegates. Charleston itself has appointed *fifty seven*, consisting of her most distinguished citizens—her Haynes, Hamiltons, Memmingers, Edmonstons, &c.

We hope that North Carolina will not be unrepresented at this meeting.

MR. STANLY'S SPEECH.—Dr. Duncan, smarting under the lash of Mr. Stanly, asserted in his publication in the Globe, and the Raleigh Standard copies the assertion, that Mr. S. did not occupy more than 15 minutes in the delivery of his speech, and that consequently it was not all spoken, but written out afterwards. This is an amusing objection to come from Dr. Duncan, who published his *unspoken speech* in reply to Bond's celebrated speech, though it was notorious to the whole country that it was never delivered. And the Standard, by endorsing for the Doctor that it is a "falsehood and fraud to promulgate a speech purporting to have been delivered in Congress, which never was there spoken," has struck Duncan himself over Stanly's shoulders.

But our object in noticing this matter, is to state, that no less than twenty-five members of the House, among whom are Whigs, Conservatives and Sub-Treasury Van Buren men, have certified, under their own hands, to the correctness of the published report of the Speech. Several of them state it as their impression, that the time occupied was from three quarters to an hour. And their statement as to the accuracy of the report is corroborated by the Reporter, from whose rough Notes Mr. Stanly wrote out his speech.

Some idea may be formed of the standing of Dr. Duncan in Congress, from the fact that some of his own party thus volunteer their testimony to a political foe, to disprove the Doctor's assertions.

MULBERRY TREES.—At a late action sale in New York, of Multicaulis Trees, from Mobile, from $1 75 to $4 each tree was paid.

The Packet ships from New York to London have reduced the price of passage from $140 to $100, exclusive of wines or liquors of any kind. The Steam ships charge about $180, and the Packets to Liverpool $110.

MR. CLAY.—The last Raleigh Standard quotes with approbation from the Hartford Times, an assertion, "That Mr. Clay and his friends have for years encouraged the abolitionists—he has for years voted with and for them; but finding it unpopular, he now turns and denounces them." "Are the abolitionists any different this year than last, when he took exactly the opposite side of the question? If honest then, is he honest now?" &c.

Now as the Standard says that this is a "correct description of the political character of Henry Clay," will it permit us, who deny its correctness, and affirm that it is utterly unjust and untrue, to ask for the *evidence* on which such charges are made against Mr. Clay? When did Mr. Clay or his friends "encourage the abolitionists?" When did he "vote with and for them?" On what occasion did he take "the opposite side of the question?"

To these questions we ask the Standard to reply, not by assertions, but with the *evidence*.

The Standard is still defending and copying and puffing Mr. Duncan, the man who wrote the celebrated letter from which the following passages are extracts:—

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. * * * Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies *than all other human evils put together*. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or *intrinsically so, of the darkest and most damning character*, but in all its bearings and effects calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and political institutions of our country. *It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder and death.* * * * But the curse be on the heads of those who sustain such an institution."

Is the Standard not afraid of being branded as an abolition print? Much less reason than that would at any day have sufficed the Standard to charge any *Whig paper* with favoring abolition; and that too, though the Whig Editor may have been all his life a citizen of a slave State, and an owner of Slaves. How much more, therefore, ought the Editor of the Standard, the "Northern man with Southern principles," to be on his guard lest he shake the public faith in his sincerity. It would be distressing to find the Standard, with all its zeal, on the side of the fanatics; and if it continues to keep such company as Dr. Duncan, we fear the public will judge it accordingly. "Tell me who are a man's friends, and I will tell you *what* he is."

As a key to the extract from De Toqueville, in the last North Carolinian, it has been suggested that he had just returned from a visit to the splendid mansion of the "Great head of the Democracy," Mr. Van Buren; or to that of Mr. Price, the New York Sub-Treasurer, or some other of the leaders, who have the people always on their lips, but keep them far enough from their "glitteringly luxurious dwellings." De Toqueville doubtless found some rare instances of the aristocracy which he describes, among the party which is eternally boasting of its "democracy."

By the way, Mr. Buchanan, we see, has been exposing to the Senate, the "utter ignorance," as he calls it, of De Toqueville, on some of the subjects of which he treats in his book on this country.

MR. PRICE, the absconding Sub-Treasurer, has written a letter to a friend in this country, full of virtuous indignation at the idea that he is a defaulter. He says that his visit to Europe is on business "wholly of a private nature;" that the charge of his "being a defaulter is wholly unfounded;" and that upon an adjustment of his accounts the balance will be found in his favor.

More Expunging.—A writer in the last Standard announces that it will be made a test question in our next electioneering campaign, whether or not Mr Rayner's Resolutions shall be expunged from the Journals of the Legislature. This somewhat startling announcement in the organ of the Van Buren party should put the Whigs of North Carolina upon their guard; it shows, from the peremptory language that is used, that orders have been received from head quarters commanding the thing to be done, and it will be done, unless the true friends of the Constitution and laws, the Whig party, stand firm to their posts, and do battle against the disorganising spirit of locofocoism.—Where is this destructive spirit—this legitimate offspring of the agrarian doctrines of Fanny Wright, to stop? Are we to have no law, no Constitution? Are they all to be mutilated and blotted, or perhaps entirely destroyed?—*Oxford Examiner.*

The first Cotton ever brought to this market from Johnson county, arrived this week via the Rail Road, and the price for which it sold, 14 cents, must surpass the most sanguine expectations of the producer. We hope that this is but the commencement of a profitable and brisk traffic between the two places. Patriotism, pride and *interest* should unite to produce such a result.

Vast quantities of produce still encumber the depots of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; but with the facilities for transportation which the Company now possess, they will be enabled to place it all in market in the course of 3 weeks.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The absconding Sub-Treasurers.—At the last accounts Swartwout and Price were at Paris, living at Maurice's celebrated restaurant. Uncle Sam pays.

Some remorseless scoundrels are continually hinting to the President to get married —just as though he had not trouble enough on his hands already.

MARRIED,

In Anson County, on the 26th ultimo, Dr. —— GLASS, of Wadesborough, to Miss ELLEN PARSONS, daughter of Mr. Vincent Parsons.

THE miraculous cures effected by the *Matchless Sanative*, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe. 33tf

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

A FEW trees and cuttings of the Alpine. Also, a few cuttings of the Multicaulis, if applied for soon. Inquire at this office.
February 19. 33 3wi

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

THE SUBSCRIBER has from 100 to 200,000 Morus Multicaulis Cuttings for Sale—warranted genuine.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1839. 33 3w

DIED,

In Raleigh, on the 27th ult., in the 35th year of his age, WILLIAM C. G. CARRINGTON, Esq., late Indendant of Police.

Departed this life in Bladen county, on Sabbath evening, February 17th, of a scrofulous disease, ALEXANDER PATTERSON, son of Daniel Patterson, dec'd, and Ann Patterson, aged 27 years.

The deceased has left in his example, and the recollection of his worth, a rich inheritance to his mourning friends, which should measurably assuage the fountain of tears. In the various relations of social life which he sustained, he was generous, kind and cheerful. In him was seen the dutiful child and the affectionate brother. Though he was severely afflicted for nearly 12 months, he was not known to murmur or complain. In 1836 he was received into the Presbyterian Church by the Rev. J. W. Douglass, since which time he has lived a loving and respectable member of that Church, and at last died in the full triumphs of faith, and we have every reason to believe that he is now perfectly happy with all the blood-washed who have gone that way before him.

[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 6.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 15½	Salt,	85a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 00	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 30 a $1 40	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 3, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Diligence and Post Boy in tow, with full freight Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, Potatoes, &c. for sundry merchants of this town and the interior.

DEPARTED, Feb'y 28, boat Messenger, with Wheat, Flour, Cotton, and Cotton Yarn.

Also, March 4, boat Nelson, with full freight of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c. &c.

Also, March 5, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton Yarn, Cotton, Flour, &c. &c.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 25. Brig Frances Louisa, from New York.
26. Schr. Moro, from Havana.
Wm. Wallace, from Martinique.
Brig Ponce, from Ponce.
27. Boat Glasgow, from Fayetteville.
St'm Henrietta & boat Diligence, from do.
Schr. Leroy, from Charleston.
Gil Blas, from do.
28. St. Simons, from New York.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23. Schr. Intrepid, for Jamaica.
Currency, for Charleston.
24. Splendid, for New York.
Brig Betsey & Jane, for Jamaica.
Advocate, for Barbadoes.
Schr. Warsaw, for St. Thomas.
25. Butter, for Barbadoes.
Curlew, for Porto Rico.
27. Nevis, for Havana.
28. Brig Hiram, for Barbadoes.
Schr. Sarah, for Alexandria.
Thames, for Charleston.
Mar. 1. Stm. Henrietta and boats Post Boy and Diligence, for Fayetteville.
Boat Glasgow, for do.
3. Brig Cracow, for Barbadoes.
Echo, for Havana.
Schr. Undaunted, for New York.

Fresh Mountain Butter.

JUST received, a few firkins small size, from beyond the Blue Ridge, and for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.
March 6, 1839. 35tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, Feb. 22, 1839.

THE Proprietors of the Stock of this Institution are hereby notified that a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in April next, to take into consideration the propriety of opening Books for the unsubscribed balance of the Capital Stock of said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
35-3w] J. D. JONES, President.

Look here!

I HAVE just received,
350 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotten Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair, for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber.—Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.
March 6, 1839. 35 3w

N. B I am prepared to do Plastering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

☞The Raleigh Register will insert the above two weeks.

NEW BOOKS.

KEITH'S Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity, with numerous plates; Webster's Speeches; Melville's Sermons; The Hugeenot, a new Novel by James; with a variety of School Books; just received by
E. J. HALE.
March 4.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, sometime in February last, a Note on Major Angus Brown and Malcom Patterson, of Eighty four Dollars, given to Mrs. Mary McNeill, dated January, 1837. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person.
MALCOM McBRYDE.
Near Randalsville, Robeson Co, N. C. } 35 3w
February 12, 1839. }

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

Baltimore, Feb 22, 1839.

We have the pleasure to inform you of the return of our Mr. Morris from France, per the Great Western. He has passed the months of December and January at the Burr quarries, for the purpose of procuring a good supply of the best quality, and we consequently hope to be able to give the greatest satisfaction to our customers in this article. He has also purchased a large supply of Cologne Mill stones, which we expect to receive here very soon, and shall take the earliest opportunity after they are received to forward you a consignment of the various sizes which you have mentioned in a previous letter.
EGENTON & MORRIS.

To C. J. Orrell, Esq.

Orange County, N. C., Feb. 27, 1839.

C. J. ORRELL, Esq.—Dear Sir: We take pleasure in saying that we have given our Burr Millstones a fair trial, (having had sundry competent Millers to test their quality, and having been engaged in the Milling business for ten years past,) and find them *far superior to any ever heretofore in our possession.* We allude to the pair purchased of you, and manufactured by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Baltimore.

In haste, your ob't servt's,
35 3w] H. & J. FOGLEMON.

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS. SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

upon the attention of Country Merchants, offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c.—all of which will be sold LOW PRICES for Cash, Back Country Produce, or on short credit for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9 tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

A. HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention will secure a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr. C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Co. W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this city. Having been engaged in the business for eight years past, I am under the impression that a personal acquaintance with this and foreign markets is so essential as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina Almanac For 1839.

For sale by

E. J. HALE

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of CONSUMPTION. Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent.*

Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C.

[30 tf.] January 28

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE

January 1, 1839. 26tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, on the Estate of Thomas Cochran, deceased, at December Term, 1838, of Cumberland County Court, notifies all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make payment, and those having demands against the estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

W. WINSLOW, Administrator.

Feb. 6th, 1839.

Sale.

WILL be sold at the Town House, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M. a family of

NEGROES.

consisting of a Woman and Five Children; also a pair of Patent Balances, the property of the late Thos. Cochran, dec'd. Terms, 6 months credit, with approved security.

W. WINSLOW, Adm'r.
E. W. WILLKINGS, Auc'r.

Feb. 6. 31-ts.

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
10 HHDS. prime N O SUGAR.
Expected by next boat
75 Bags prime RIO COFFEE,
11 casks CHEESE
For sale by
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan 28. 30 tf.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26. 1838

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23tf

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1. 1839. 26-1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.
And for sale by
C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road. C. J. O.

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by
ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by
JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

State of North Carolina.

Executor's Notice.

AT February Term, 1839, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen County, the Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Smith, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Testator are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS C. SMITH,
ALEX'R McDOWELL,
Executors.

February 11, 1839. 32 6w

New England Rum.

30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

January 22, 1839 29tf

China, Glass and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 79, Water Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.

Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina is requested.

New York, January 8. 30 7t

Pension Agency.

HAVING been called on by many, I will give prompt attention to all who may constitute me their Agent for the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all who may wish them.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, February 12, 1839. 32 6w

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

100,000 best Spanish CIGARS,
50 boxes bunch RAISINS,
20 barrels Butter CRACKERS.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

February 12, 1839. 32-4w

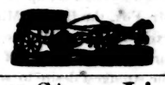
Also, a variety of SWEETMEATS.

Lime.

200 CAS KLIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32tf



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 7 P. M.

Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839 27 tf

Mulberry Trees.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale about 8000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY TREES. The Trees were grown by himself, at Freehold, N. J., the last Season, from Stock which he imported from France two years since.

They are untrimmed, will average 2 to 2½ feet long, wood well matured. As the Season for planting is drawing near, in order to save the necessity of frequent communication, the Subscriber here states that the *lowest price* at which the Trees will be sold is 55 cents per Tree—*Cash.* Persons wishing Trees, therefore, can remit a draft payable at sight in Philadelphia or New York *with their* order, adding $5 per 1000 Trees for boxing and delivery in Philadelphia or New York. The Trees will then be packed and forwarded at the time and in the way they may direct.

For the genuineness of the Tree, the reliance which may be placed on his statements, and the fidelity with which orders will be executed, the Subscriber refers to the Hon. J F Randolph, Member of Congress, Washington City, D. C.

D. V. McLEAN,
Freehold, New Jersey.

February 9, 1839. 32 4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 of which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings; also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 150 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and is within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres, including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me, and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839. 27tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Anna Smith vs. James B. Smith. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith, the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte.*

Witness, William B Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

J24 3m WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

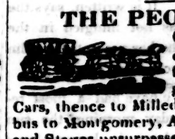
Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure,*)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13 tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr. James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
[11-6m] COLIN McIVER.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City. Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

Just received

AND for sale at the Drug Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles.—

BALM OF COLUMBIA, for the Hair.
HAY'S LINIMENT, for the Piles.
WHITING'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER.
Dr. SPOHN'S HEAD ACHE REMEDY.
INDELIBLE INK, for Marking.
BEAR'S OIL.
GRAY'S OINTMENT.
TRIPP'S SARSAPARILLA.

February 19, 1839. 33 3wpd

Mr. & Mrs. Harden's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family. The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October. Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

CITY HOTEL, *NEW YORK.*

THE PUBLIC are informed that the above named spacious Establishment has recently undergone extensive alterations and repairs—a splendid new Dining Room has been erected, and new Parlors for gentlemen provided, which makes it now one of the most pleasant Hotels in the country. The Proprietors respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this Establishment, and give the assurance, that if cleanliness, a good table, and attentive servants are claims to their favors, the City Hotel shall not be excelled.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with great care, which, with a quantity of the old stock of the Messrs. Jennings & Willard, form a selection rarely equalled.

JOHN H. GARDNER,
E. PACKER.

New York, January, 1839. 33-6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Morrison, late of Richmond County, deceased, at January Term of the County Court of Richmond County, 1839, notifies all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment to her, and those having demands against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

SARAH MORRISON,
Executrix of John Morrison.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond C'ty, N. C., February 9, 1839. } 33 3tp.

Timber & Lumber Agency.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of Timber, Lumber, Staves, and any other kind of Produce that may be entrusted to their care. They have the use of a good pen where they can take care of Timber, and a Wharf where they can land Lumber and other Produce when desired. They will spare no labour to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

ALLEN & DUNHAM.

Wilmington, N. C, Feb. 9, 1839. 33tf

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
Just received by

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 Casks ground Plaister Paris.
for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

January 9. 27tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, Norman McKinnon.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1838. 20tf

Notice.

SOMETIME in October last, I had stolen from me, or have mislaid, sundry Notes and papers of value and importance to me, and I do hereby forewarn the makers of the same from paying them to any other person than myself, as I have not transferred my claim to any person:—One Note on Daniel McLean and Gabriel Utley for $80, dated about the 1st of July, 1838; one ditto on John Utley for $40, dated sometime in February, 1838; one ditto on ditto for $ 0, dated in May, 1838; one ditto on Merril Utley for $100, dated about the 10th of February, 1838; one ditto on Isaac Clegg for $100, dated 1st January, 1836; one ditto on Capt James Womack for $28 80, dated sometime in January, 1835; one ditto on William Wisher for $19, dated in Fall of 1834; one ditto on William Wisher for $10, dated in the Winter of 1834; one ditto on ditto for $6, dated in December, 1834; one ditto on David Hughes for $5, dated in December, 1834; one ditto on Matthew Weeken for $44 44, due sometime in February, 1833; one ditto on John McIver for $28 85, due in January, 1838; one ditto on John McIver for $18 75; one ditto on Penny Chavis for $5, due January, 1838; one receipt on Henry Lightfoot for a note on Archibald Brown for $14 75; one note on Isaac Clegg for $100, due 1st January, 1838.

ROBERT WATSON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Chatham County. }

This day came before me Robert Faucette, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said County, and made oath in due form of law that the above Notes have been either stolen or mislaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 13th day of February, 1839.

ROBERT WATSON.

Test, R. FAUCETTE, J. P [33-4w

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Brille and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf.

Rockingham Female Institute.

THE Exercises of this Institution commence on the 4th of January. Every branch of English Literature will be taught. The Latin and French Languages also. Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of every variety, Wax Work, with many fancy articles.

The Scholastic year will embrace forty-two weeks, to be equally divided into two terms.

TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,	$8 a term
Second,	10
Third,	16
French,	10
Latin,	12
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instruments, each,	29
Needle Work,	2
Wax work, with materials furnished,	7
Drawing and Painting,	10

Price of Tuition in all cases to be paid in advance. No deduction to be made for absence of pupils, except in lengthy afflictions.

The perfect health of this village, with the friendly and refined sentiments of its inhabitants, are too well known to need description. Board may be obtained in a respectable family and on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. Leak or Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the village, or to Mrs. H. Green in the village.

Rockingham, January 22, 1839. 30 5t

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to the former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market prices for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3-4 to 6-4,
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 100 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838. 24tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

LAND for sale.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which is under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract [100 acres unimproved Pine Land] lies on the waters of Cane Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.

The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham who lives near it.

COLIN McFADYEN.

Moore County, Jan. 1, 1836. 26 3mpd

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J HALE.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash,* and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c. Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory in New York. The immense sale of these Pills, renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

—ALSO,—

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallable remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale by
E. J. HALE, Agent.

Feb. 12, 1839.